

**HOMELESSNESS
IN THE
CITY OF BOSTON
WINTER 2001-2002**

**ANNUAL CENSUS REPORT
DECEMBER 10, 2001**

MAYOR THOMAS M. MENINO



**Emergency Shelter Commission
Kelley A. Cronin, Director**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On the night of the homeless census, there were **6,001** homeless men, women and children in Boston compared to **5,821** last year.¹ This is an increase of **3.0%**.

On the night of the census, volunteers counted **277** homeless men and women on the street compared to **213** last year. This is an increase of **30%**.

The total number of homeless men and women on the streets and in adult shelters was **2,700** this year compared to **2,665** last year, a **1.3%** increase. The total number of homeless men and women on the streets and all residential facilities was **3,852** compared to **3,792** last year, a **1.5%** increase.

The total number of homeless men, women and children in family shelter was **1,692** this year compared to **1,546** last year. This is an increase of **9.4%**. The total number of homeless families in shelter, domestic violence and transitional programs is **2,149** this year compared to **2,035** last year, a **5.6%** increase.

The number of homeless people has increased by **54%** in the past decade. There were **6,001** homeless people in the City of Boston in 2001 compared to **3,893** in 1991. There were **1,325** homeless children in Boston in 2001 compared to **493** in 1991, an increase of **169%**. There were **1,427** homeless women in 2001 compared to **806** in 1991, an increase of **77%**. There were **3,249** homeless men in 2001 compared to **2,594** in 1991, an increase of **25%**. Though homeless men are rising at a slower rate than women and children they still continue to be the largest percentage of the population, **54%**, and the majority have a chronic disability such as mental illness and/or substance addiction.

¹ Please note that last year's total has been adjusted to include two transitional programs which were not originally included last year. Another program which does not serve homeless clients was deleted from last year's total.

CENSUS METHODOLOGY

HOMELESS PEOPLE LIVING IN SHELTER

Approximately one month prior to the actual census, Boston's Emergency Shelter Commission mailed an advisory to all of the city's shelter providers and transitional programs to inform them of the study. Shelter contacts were informed of the date of the census and how the survey will be conducted; the Shelter Commission also solicits volunteers for the street count. Each program was asked to tabulate the population of their sheltering program on the night of the count. The City's Emergency Shelter Commission then contacted each shelter on December 11th to obtain the total from the previous night.

HOMELESS PEOPLE LIVING ON THE STREET

The City was divided into thirty-seven separate areas for the purpose of the census. The downtown areas were small enough to be thoroughly covered by volunteers on foot; outlying neighborhoods, where few homeless people have been identified in the past, were covered by car. Even in these neighborhoods, volunteers were expected to leave their vehicles and conduct the census by foot in areas with a higher likelihood of finding homeless individuals. Volunteers were provided with a list of locations to be checked thoroughly in their assigned area.

All teams utilized radios and cell phones to facilitate communication during the census, to guarantee the volunteers' safety, and to call for emergency medical assistance if needed for individuals encountered on the street. Volunteers also used two vans to transport homeless individuals who requested assistance in getting to a shelter.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON HOMELESS PEOPLE

The Center for Social Policy at the McCormack Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston oversees the Connection, Service, and Partnership through Technology (CSPTech) project, previously known as the ANCHoR Project. This homeless services data system, a networked computerized record-keeping system funded by the State and the City of Boston, is being implemented throughout the Commonwealth.

The Mayor had commissioned a study by the Center for Social Policy at the McCormack Institute and the Center for Survey Research conducted on March 19, 1997. Both the 1997 study and CSPTech data will be referenced in this report.

¹ Please note that last year's total has been adjusted to include two transitional programs which were not originally included last year. Another program which does not serve homeless clients was deleted from last year's total.

The number of homeless people has increased by 54% in the past decade. There were 6,001 homeless people in the City of Boston in 2001 compared to 3,893 in 1991. There were 1,325 homeless men in 2001 compared to 806 in 1991, an increase of 77%. There were 3,249 homeless women in 2001 compared to 2,594 in 1991, an increase of 25%. Though homeless men in 2001 compared to 2,594 in 1991, an increase of 25%. Though homeless men in 2001 compared to 2,594 in 1991, an increase of 25%. Though homeless men are rising at a slower rate than women and children they still continue to be the largest percentage of the population, 54%, and the majority have a chronic disability such as mental illness and/or substance addiction.

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HOMELESS PEOPLE LIVING IN SHELTER

CENSUS METHODOLOGY

The City's Emergency Shelter Commission conducts the census of Boston's homeless population annually. The 1983 study, conducted by six volunteers working over a period of two weeks, was the City's first attempt to identify the size of the street population associated with homelessness. This beginning work on counting the homeless inspired later projects which provided a clearer picture of the scope of the homeless population in the City of Boston. The study has grown to include dozens of non-profit service organizations, over two hundred volunteers, and appropriate City agencies as directed by Mayor Menino.

HISTORY

Since several different outreach programs serve the outdoor homeless population, our purpose was simply to determine the size of the homeless population in Boston and not duplicate outreach work.

While Prime Inn operates two nightime outreach vans, some individuals may be unaware of these services or unable to walk to shelter. The Census used two vans provided by Long Island Shelter as well as Prime Street's outreach vans to transport people to shelter.

3.

Did the individual need transportation to shelter?

Health Care for the Homeless Program. The census volunteers included many medical professionals from Boston's outreach vans to transport people to shelter.

2.

Was the individual in need of medical attention?

If it was unclear in specific situations, volunteers were asked to record "possible" in the count presented in this document. These individuals as "possible." The city included people listed as "possible" in the count presented in this document.

1.

Was the individual definitely or possibly homeless? Volunteers were asked to designate people by the following identifiable factors:

This census count has been conducted annually on the second Monday of December. At the time of this census, the temperature was 40 degrees with cloudy conditions.

The Emergency Shelter Commission recruited volunteers who are neighborhood residents, City employees, City Year volunteers, and staff at the various programs that serve homeless people. Volunteer selection is important, since people who work with this population can assist in avoiding stereotypes often associated with homelessness. The study started at 10:45 p.m. in order to ensure that businesses or other places of temporary refuge are closed. Also, the study was conducted on a Monday night/Tuesday morning when there is less general pedestrian traffic than other times during the week.

THE VOLUNTEERS

The annual homeless census informs the Mayor about the number of homeless people in our City and what resources the City will need in order to meet our commitment. Under the leadership of Mayor Menino, the City of Boston continues its commitment that no individual will go without a bed, without a meal, without medical care, without opportunity and hope simply because they are homeless.

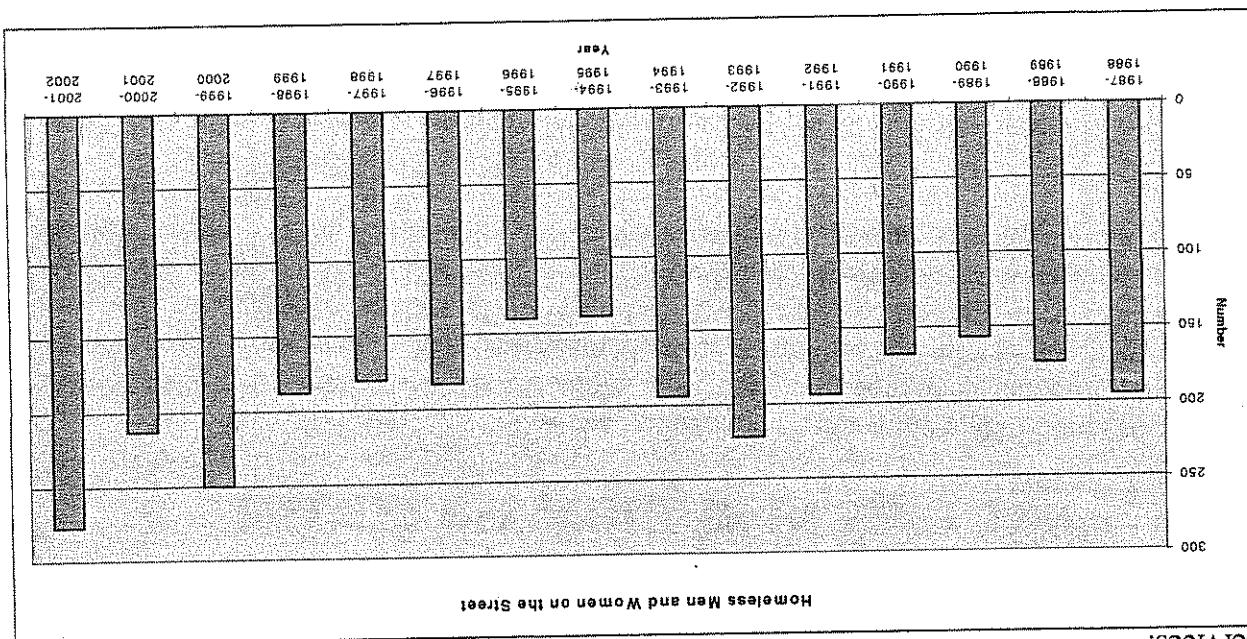
Until the scope and nature of the problem can be defined, government agencies are not adequately prepared to address important service delivery issues. Prior to conducting the first census count of the homeless in 1983, some estimates of the number of homeless in Boston varied by as much as ten thousand people. Many major cities in the U.S. still do not undertake an actual physical count. With more accurate numbers, the City of Boston and providers can coordinate the services, including shelter, street outreach, food, clothing, medical, employment training, substance abuse treatment, and mental health treatment, that not only enable homeless people to survive but to help them move beyond shelter to more independent and productive lives.

While the census provides data which is useful for understanding homelessness, it should be noted that the count is a 'point in time' study of the night of December 10th. A census does not track how people move in and out of homelessness nor does it count how many people are homeless in a year in Boston. The data that will be furnished by the fully functional CSPTech Management Information System now in development will be able to provide more useful aggregate information on the needs of homeless people and the resources that can help them move towards self-sufficiency.

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PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS

City of Boston Homeless Census 2001-2002



To respond to these needs, daytime outreach programs staffed by friends of Shabtuck Sheller, the Pine Street Inn and Tri-City Mental Health have expanded coverage geographically from Downtown Crossings. Pine Street Inn has operated a night-time outreach van since 1987 working with this hard-core population. Bridge Over Troubled Waters also continues to operate its outreach van targeting a younger population. In response to several homeless deaths on the street several weeks after the 1998 census was taken, the Mayor authorized City funding for an additional outreach van which has since been annualized in the State budget. In 1999 the Mayor committed resources for additional outreach which has been annualized in the City budget. Together these programs are working to link those homeless people who stay on the streets to services.

A distinction must be made between those people who stay on the streets at night and those who access shelters. Many homeless men and women who sleep on the streets are mentally ill or abuse drugs including alcohol or are dually diagnosed, with both mental illness and substance abuse. Since some mental illnesses, especially schizophrenia, cause the person to experience auditory hallucinations and acute paranoia, these people have difficulty in experiencing shelter. In many cases exacerbated by substance abuse, the person's condition has deteriorated to the point where they are afraid of the people who offer them help in the overcrowded shelters.

30% increase over last year's number.

Totals	213	277
Male	182	234
Female	31	43
Children	0	0
Street Count	213	277

THE POPULATION ON THE STREET

Winter 2000-2001 Winter 2001-2002

² Includes Safe Harbor and SOAR as well as Long Island Shelter
³ Includes Stabilization, TIL, and Expanded Day.

providing 90 overflow beds.

The State is providing funding for overflow beds in Boston this year while the City is

of the shelter system.

the mainstream, but the fact remains that newly homeless people are moving into the front door Street's Men's Inn had over 100 men sleeping in the lobby. Shelters are transitioning people into beds with an overflow capacity of 56 beds, had 216 people on the night of the census. Prime beds with an overflow capacity of 56 beds, had 216 people on the night of the census. Prime many months. For example, Boston Rescue Mission's Kimgston House, which is funded for 120 total of 2423. Emergency shelters for adults have been in a continuous state of overflow for There were 2041 men and 382 women in adult shelters on the night of the census - for a

HOMELESS ADULTS IN SHELTER

	Male	Female	Male	Female	TOTALS	2452	2423
Betty's Place	0	15	0	20	Kingston House	162	29
Long Island Shelter ²	394	53	190	26	Woods-Mullen	134	71
Mclennis House Respite	66	4	102	0	LIS Annex	115	0
McLennis House Respite	68	0	174	0	New England Vets Shelter	358	0
LIS Annex	0	0	102	0	Pine Street Inn MTHP	185	0
Woods-Mullen	111	64	0	0	Anchor Inn/MTHP	114	0
Holy Family	58	0	177	0	Women's Inn	58	0
Rosie's Place	0	20	0	20	Boston Night Center	40	22
Sancta Maria	0	9	0	NA	Shattuck Shelter ³	181	20
Snead House Respite	0	19	0	12	Tri City Haven	0	5
United Homes	176	17	0	6	Snead House Respite	0	0
YMCA - Cardinal Medeiros	83	0	88	0	United Homes	176	17
YMCA - Cardinal Medeiros	2054	398	2041	382	Sub-TOTALS:		

Winter 2000-2001 Winter 2001-2002

HOMELESS ADULTS IN SHELTER

⁵ A copy of *Leading the Way* can be downloaded from: www.cityofboston.gov/dnd/W2_Housing_Strategy_Report.pdf or by mail by calling DND at 617-635-0259.

⁴ Michelle Kahn, Tatyana Meshede, and Michelle Hayes. (2000) *A Comparative Portrait of Individuals and Families Utilizing Boston Emergency Shelter Programs, 1999*. McCormack Institute, University of Massachusetts Boston.

models throughout the Commonwealth.

The lack of sufficient affordable housing units in the City and State is one of the primary reasons we continue to see our homeless numbers rise. Recognizing this, Mayor Menino, the Department of Neighborhood Development (DND), the Boston Housing Authority (BHA), and the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) developed the *Leading the Way* initiative⁵ to build 7,500 new units of housing in three years and have prioritized affordable housing targeting to all homeless people as part of the City's overall housing strategy. A minimum of 300 units/year will be developed for the homeless. This will be accomplished by the BHA's continued commitment to giving priority status to homeless applicants and by DND's requiring a set aside of 10% for all rental units developed with their resources. The City encourages the State to replicate these models throughout the Commonwealth.

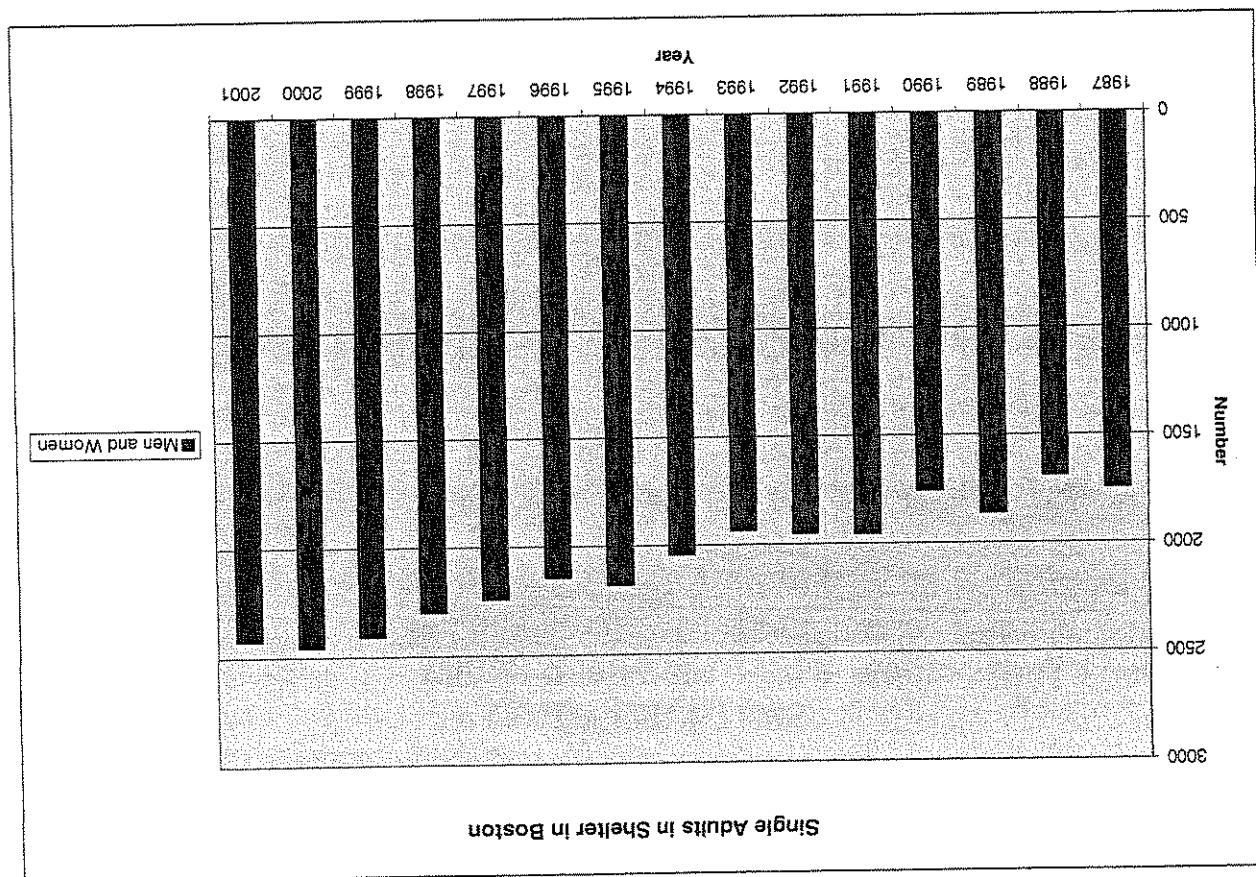
Transitional programs comprise approximately one-third of the beds in our adult shelter system. The City of Boston and shelter providers are making every effort to convert shelter beds to transitional beds. This effort is to help move people beyond shelter and into housing and jobs.

And the numbers demonstrate that with appropriate resources homeless people can move beyond shelter. In the past two years, thousands of individuals have used the continuum of care beyond shelter, received the assistance they needed, and moved along the continuum of care emergency shelter, received the assistance they needed, and moved along the continuum of care and into permanent housing.

Despite crowded conditions and scarce resources, the shelters continue to develop innovative and successful approaches to help people move beyond homelessness. The City credits the McKinney Homeless Assistance grants received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for much of the transitional movement out of shelters. HUD has recognized the strength of the collaboration between local government and homeless service providers and, consequently, Boston has been able to leverage significant resources from the federal government to create new homeless programs to complement the existing shelter system.

Pine Street Inn's Women's Inn has reported an increase in women separated from their children: the intact family is denied access to the State's family shelter system, so the mother leaves the children with relatives and stays herself at the adult shelter. Restricted access to family shelter is harming many families by forcing them to split up.

The shelter system has become the safety net for the failures of other systems in our state. For every person who has been successfully placed in housing, a newly homeless person has taken his or her place. Shelters report increasing numbers of young adults and ex-offenders are entering the shelter system. Shelters for individuals report more working men and women with one-third employed. Two in five had no formal source of income.⁴



HOMELESS FAMILIES IN SHELTER

FAMILY SHELTERS

Winter 2000-2001 Winter 2001-2002

	Male			Female			Children			SUB-TOTALS:		
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	60	260	644
Boston Family	0	9	19	1	8	19	19	14	19	19	53	140
Casa Nueva Vida	0	7	17	0	8	17	0	13	19	0	15	36
Crittenton-Hastings	0	15	36	0	13	36	0	21	42	0	10	22
Crossroads	0	13	26	4	8	26	1	8	26	0	26	40
Families-in-Trans.	1	22	42	0	21	42	1	21	42	1	10	22
Family House	2	16	38	23	41	38	2	35	41	2	16	38
LifeHouse	0	10	22	0	10	22	0	10	22	0	10	22
Margaret's House	0	26	40	0	32	40	0	53	40	0	26	40
Project Hope	0	8	16	0	8	16	0	8	16	0	8	16
Queens of Peace	0	5	5	0	3	5	0	1	5	0	5	5
Salvation Army	5	9	14	0	6	14	5	9	14	5	9	14
Sogoumer House	0	7	9	1	9	9	0	6	9	0	7	9
St. Ambrose Inn	2	11	20	3	8	20	1	12	20	2	11	20
St. Mary's Home	0	17	15	0	12	15	0	6	15	0	17	15
Temporary Home	0	18	24	0	16	24	0	16	24	0	18	24
Traveler's Aid	1	9	26	5	11	26	1	11	26	1	9	26
Sub-TOTALS:	11	202	369	37	214	326						

OTHER TYPES OF FAMILY SHELTER

	Male			Female			Children			Winter 2000-2001			Winter 2001-2002				
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	60	260	644	Sub-TOTALS:	1546	1692		
Families in hotels *	18	146	296	28	168	320	18	146	296	60	260	644	Sub-TOTALS:	1546	1692		
Shelter or hotels *	42	114	348	41	150	408	42	114	348	71	462	1013	Male	Female	Children		
Scattered Site	Shelter	42	114	348	41	150	408	Shelter	42	114	348	71	462	1013	Male	Female	Children
Outside Boston *	Sub-TOTALS:	42	114	348	41	150	408	Sub-TOTALS:	42	114	348	71	462	1013	Male	Female	Children
Shelter	Sub-TOTALS:	42	114	348	41	150	408	Sub-TOTALS:	42	114	348	71	462	1013	Male	Female	Children
Winter 2000-2001	Sub-TOTALS:	42	114	348	41	150	408	Sub-TOTALS:	42	114	348	71	462	1013	Male	Female	Children
Winter 2001-2002	Sub-TOTALS:	42	114	348	41	150	408	Sub-TOTALS:	42	114	348	71	462	1013	Male	Female	Children

In conjunction with the lack of affordable housing, lack of income (based on several factors including a mismatch of job skills with available jobs, low payments, lack of day care slots, lack of quality education, and the lack of paternal financial support) causes homelessness for families. The imposition of the two-year limit for TAFDC which started on December 1, 1998 impacted many homeless families taking away a source of income that has helped many families get over hard times. The percentage of Boston homeless families receiving TAFDC has increased in housing costs in the nation.

Even homeless people with subsidies are having difficulties finding a landlord willing to take them. Since landlords are able to get very high market rents, they are not looking for tenants with subsidies. The HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) was increased in October 2001 which has helped tenants with subsidies. Still over one-third of families in shelter have a subsidy but can not secure an apartment. Because of the overall lack of affordable units, the City strongly encourages the State to create an affordable housing strategy for families who are homeless and at-risk of homelessness. A recent HUD study indicated that Massachusetts had the highest rate of homelessness.

Shelter stays continue to increase in length, due to a lack of affordable housing and a lack of adequate income supports for families, particularly families headed by single mothers. Family stays in shelter are averaging as high as 10 months in some shelters. Housing search workers stay, homeless families have been directed as far away as Fall River and New Bedford in search under contract with the State report that, because of lack of affordable housing in the Boston area, homeless families have been directed as far away as Fall River and New Bedford in search

Massachusetts children. Traveler's Aid of Boston continues to provide shelter on a limited basis to families who are not able to access shelter through DTA. Traveler's Aid is serving more families than ever before due to increased financial pressures.

The emergency family shelter system administered by DTA needs to be accessible to the parent(s) can then stay in an adult shelter.

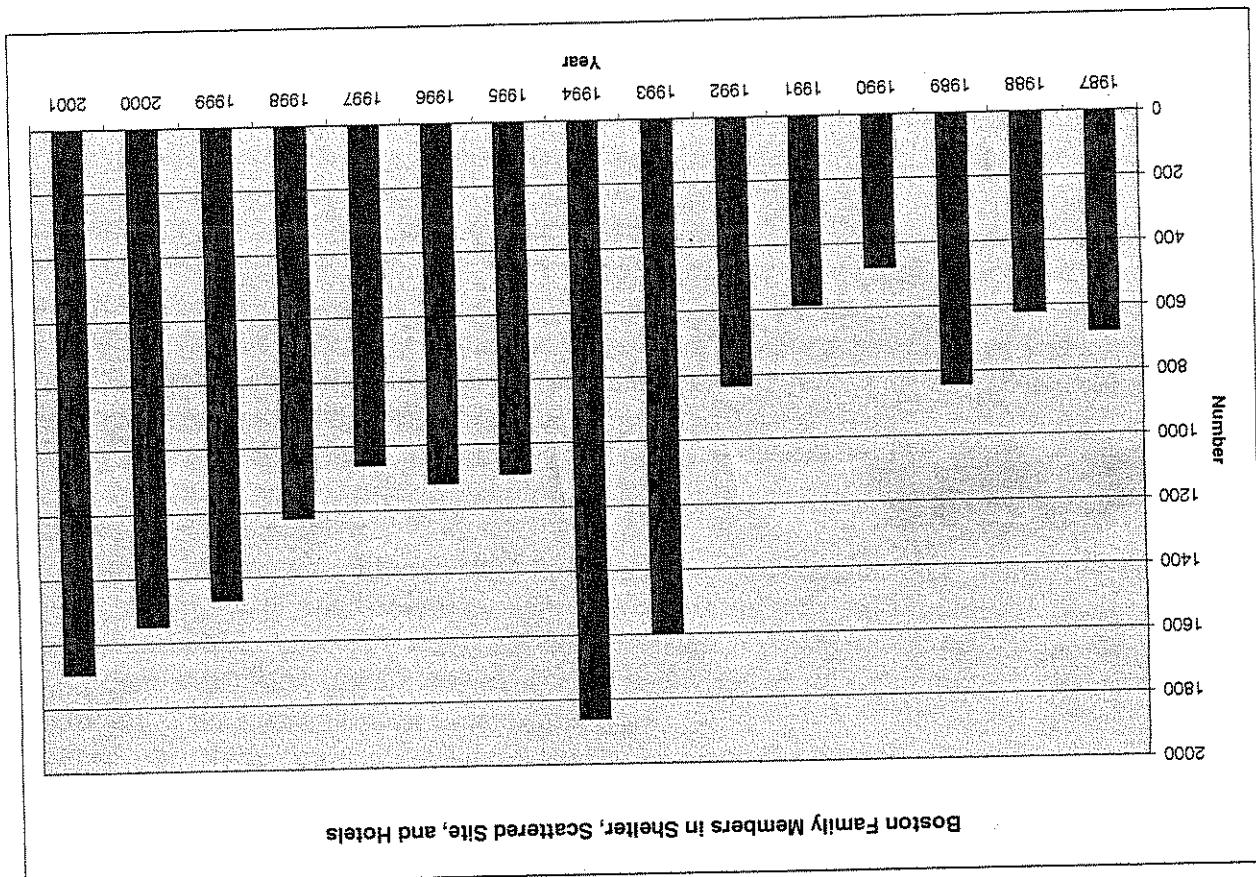
The causes of family homelessness are rooted in poverty, and denying a family emergency shelter only exacerbates their problems forcing them either to live in overcrowded conditions with relatives or friends, or split the family up with different children staying with different relatives. The UMass Boston study from 1997 reported that 73% of the parents in families entering shelter identify the homes of relatives or friends as their prior living situation and 31% are coming from a rented home. More and more households in Massachusetts are not able to preserve their tenancies because of increasing housing costs. And as noted earlier, some families who are not eligible for family shelter are sending the children to stay with relatives so

The City of Boston's Emergency Shelter Commission continues to receive calls from families, particularly poor working families and families evicted from subsidized housing, denied access to shelter as a result of restrictive State shelter screening.

The Commonwealth's Department of Transitional Assistance (DTA) is legally responsible for sheltering families. 30% of Boston homeless families are placed by DTA in

HOMLESS FAMILIES IN SHELTER

- ⁶ A Comparative Portrait of Individuals and Families Utilizing Boston Emergency Shelter Programs, 1999.
- ⁷ A Snapshot of Individuals and Families Accessing Boston's Emergency Shelters, 1997, p.27.
- ⁸ A Comparative Portrait of Individuals and Families Utilizing Boston Emergency Shelter Programs, 1999.



As families are cut off from benefits, they will need jobs and job training to survive. The UMASS Boston survey from 1997 reported that 42% of parents in shelter had not completed high school and had no GED.⁷ More recent data reports that 25% of homeless families are working but still unable to find housing.⁸ Many of these jobs are low-paying. The innovative transition to Work Collaborative, funded by the City with Federal McKinney money, is working but still unable to find housing. More recent data reports that 25% of homeless families are transitioning to permanent housing.

As the numbers of homeless families rise, it is clear that "ending welfare as we knew it" has not ended homelessness. The reauthorization of the TANF will provide an opportunity to correct flaws in the original Federal legislation.

UMASS Boston survey from 1997 reported that 42% of parents in shelter had not come from 71% in 1997 to 49% in 2000. 19% of families in shelter have no income at all.⁶

Clearly, domestic violence is a reality which affects women in both the adult shelters and the family shelters. The UMass Boston survey indicated that 22% of female heads of families in the family shelters reported that they had been abused by a partner or household member within the past 12 months.⁹ It would be less disruptive to battered women and their children if they could receive shelter in one location while they are seeking housing, and not have to bounce between the domestic violence system and the family emergency system.

Section 8 and public housing in an effort to decrease the amount of time these families have to homeless families. In the fall of 1994, Mayor Menino gave battered women a higher priority for housing. Consequently, many of these women then enter the emergency shelter programs for these women often have to leave these domestic violence programs before they have secured a 90-day limit on the amount of time a woman can stay at a battered women's shelter, imposes a 90-day limit on the amount of time most of the funding for family shelters. Because the State Transnational Assistance provides most of the funding for family shelters. Because the State battered women's shelters are mostly funded by the Dept. of Social Services while the Dept. of Harbor Me (Boston families) imposes a 90-day limit on the amount of time a woman can stay at a battered women's shelter, these women often have to leave these domestic violence programs before they have secured

Essentially the system is at capacity. Advocates report that requests for shelter still exceed the supply.

	Winter 2000-2001			Winter 2001-2002			TOTALS		SUB-TOTALS:			
	Female	Children	Female	Children	Female	Children	193	178	75	118	80	98
Asian Shelter Advocacy Project	4	8	5	10	7	9	25	40	21	21	Elizabet Stone House	FINEX
Casa Myrna Vazquez	26	44	26	40	21	21	0	0	0	0	Dove, Inc. (open 1/1/01)	HARBOR ME (Boston families)
Dove, Inc. (open 1/1/01)	0	0	7	9	7	9	2	2	5	9	Renewal House	TRANSITIONAL HOUSE
HARBOR ME (Boston families)	2	2	3	2	4	4	5	9	7	8	Transitional House	Harbor Me (Boston families)
FINEX	10	10	7	4	10	4	10	10	7	4	Harbor Me (Boston families)	FINEX
ELIZABETH STONE HOUSE	25	40	21	21	21	21	25	40	21	21	Elizabet Stone House	ELIZABETH STONE HOUSE
RENEWAL HOUSE	5	9	4	4	4	4	5	9	4	4	Renewal House	RENEWAL HOUSE
TRANSITIONAL HOUSE	3	5	7	8	7	8	3	5	7	8	Transitional House	TRANSITIONAL HOUSE
TRANSITIONAL HOUSE	75	118	80	98	75	118	75	118	75	118	Transitional House	TRANSITIONAL HOUSE
TOTALS:												

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS

With a small number of units dedicated to this population, these programs are essentially operating at capacity. The adult shelters, such as Pine Street, Long Island, and Shattuck, also have reported an increase in the number of young people over 18 years of age using adult programs; these programs do not offer services to anyone younger than 18 years based on the belief that the adolescent group has specialized needs that can best be addressed elsewhere.

The City continues to be concerned about youth "aging" out of the DSS and DYS systems, i.e. turning 18 years of age and no longer eligible for services. Providers report that many of their young clients have had DSS and DYS involvement.

Bridge Over Troubled Waters, funded by the City with Federal McKinney money, continues to operate its transitional day program for homeless youth and young adults living on the streets or in the adult emergency shelters.

	Male Winter 2000-2001	Female Winter 2001-2002	Children Winter 2000-2001	Male Children Winter 2001-2002	Female Children Winter 2000-2001	Male Children Winter 2001-2002	TOTALS
	Bridge Transitional	Living Program	Bridge-Coop Apt	Bridge-Women's and Children's Residence	Bridge "Host Homes"	Sub-TOTALS:	
	3	6	2	0	0	5	28
						14	15
						9	10
						0	4

ADOLESCENT PROGRAMS

¹⁰ A Comparative Portrait of Individuals and Families Utilizing Boston Emergency Shelter Programs, 1999.

Their has been a significant increase in the number of homeless single adults who receive health insurance, 55% are currently covered by Medicaid/Mass Health compared to 30% in 1997. 74% of homeless adults are receiving some form of health insurance.¹⁰

	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	TOTALS
Beth Israel-Deaconess Medical Center	0	4	0	3	3	0	10	0	119
Boston Children's Hospital	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	129
Brown University Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camley Hospital	2	1	0	0	10	0	4	1	48
Faulkner Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
JF V.A.	20	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	49
Massachusetts General Hospital	1	1	8	0	7	0	1	0	48
New England Medical Center	6	2	2	0	7	0	1	0	19
Shattuck Hospital	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
SUB-TOTALS:	81	48	96	23					

HOSPITAL IMPATIENT

HOSPITAL IMPATIENT

Winter 2000-2001		Winter 2001-2002		TOTALS	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Beth Israel-Deaconess	1	0	0	5	4
Boston Medical Center	0	0	0	6	0
Brigham & Women's	0	0	0	0	0
Camey Hospital	3	0	0	1	1
Massachusetts General	3	1	1	4	0
New England Medical Center	3	1	0	0	0
St. Elizabeth's	15	6	0	12	0
Sub-TOTALS:					

HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOMS

HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOMS

HOSPITALS

During 2000, two workshops focused on communications and information sharing between the homeless service system and the substance abuse treatment system. These two workshops, "Bridge the Gap" and "Closing the Gap", provided an opportunity for providers to come together and work on common problems. Sponsored by the Mayor's Emergency Shelter Commission, MA Housing and Shelter Alliance, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Corporations of Massachusetts, MA Behavioral Health Partnership, MA Department of Public Health's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services in collaboration with many provider agencies, these meetings are part of a continuing dialogue to provide quality services to this vulnerable population.

Since the closing of the Addiction Center at Bridgewater, homeless service providers have been advocating that the State should increase the supply of detox and recovery beds for homeless individuals. In 1996 the State Legislature and the Commonwealth's Department of Public Health (DPH) added 60 additional detox beds specifically targeted to homeless individuals as well as 60 additional recovery beds. DPH has also provided increased resources for transitional services to smooth the transition between substance abuse programs and for homelessness tasks force to look how their agency can help on a myriad of issues which affect homeless people. These resources are reaching this population and are creating a way out of homelessness for those grappling with alcohol and other drugs.

On the night of the census, there were 238 homeless men and 39 homeless women in detox facilities - a total of 277. Often there is not an opening in a recovery program to meet the needs of homeless people leaving detox. Many of the adult shelters have covered emergency beds to post-detox, pre-recovery beds to increase homeless adults chances of a successful recovery.

	Male	Female	Male	Female	TOTALS
Andrew House	13	0	18	3	277
Boston Detox	5	2	5	0	278
Bridge to Recovery	31	8	35	5	234
Dimock Detox	15	9	11	5	44
River Street	10	9	13	5	37
Tewksbury (CAB)	129	N/A	119	N/A	15
Transitions (STAR)	31	5	NA	11	6
Women's Hope	NA	5	NA	11	15
SUB-TOTALS:	238	44	238	39	

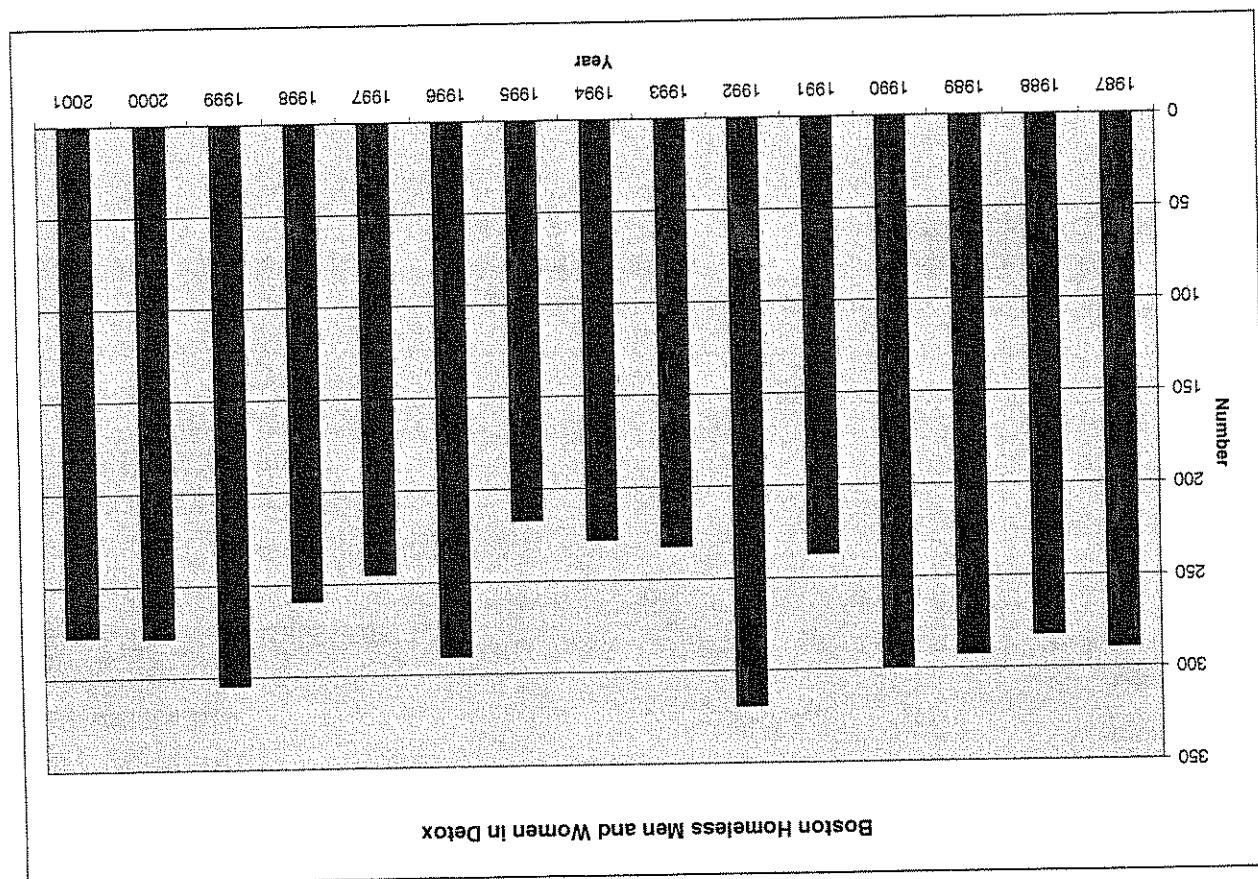
DETOX AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Winter 2000-2001 Winter 2001-2002

This year, there were 236 men and 98 women, a total of 334 homeless individuals, in Department of Mental Health homeless programs.

	Male	Female	Male	Female	TOTALS	332	334
	SUB-TOTALS:				231	101	236
West End Shelter	22	14			25	14	39
St. Alphonsus Respite	2	2			2	2	3
Solomon Carter Fuller Inpatient	31	5	29	0	0	19	20
Parker Street West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metro Boston Inpatient Unit	79	30	83	29	19	19	118
Lindemann Inpatient	28	11	32	5	11	11	55
Fenwood Inn	35	16	27	19	16	16	54
Bay View Inn	18	0	22	0	0	0	22
Albany Lodge	17	4	16	6	4	6	22
Winter 2000-2001 Winter 2001-2002							

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES



HOMELESS MEN AND WOMEN IN DETOX AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

The State has recognized that mental illness is a significant factor for a large percentage of the homeless population. Appropriately, the State has committed resources over the past few years to create housing units for the homeless mentally ill. The City commends the State for this commitment and encourages the State to continue providing housing for this population. The City also recommends that the State recognize the need to provide housing and service options to the homeless mentally ill throughout the Commonwealth, and not just in the City of Boston.

The State needs to provide a continuum-of-care for the homeless mentally ill. Homeless men and women along the continuum and into permanent housing.

Both the City and the State have come to recognize the specific needs of the dually diagnosed population. These are people who have both substance abuse and mental health issues. Traditionally, a split between the substance abuse and mental health service systems would result in these clients receiving uncoordinated treatment. For example, a schizophrenic man who abused alcohol in an attempt to drown out the voices in his head might receive treatment in detox for his drinking. But after completing detox with his mental illness untreated, the symptoms of schizophrenia would still be there and he would be tempted to return to drinking in an attempt to self-medicate.

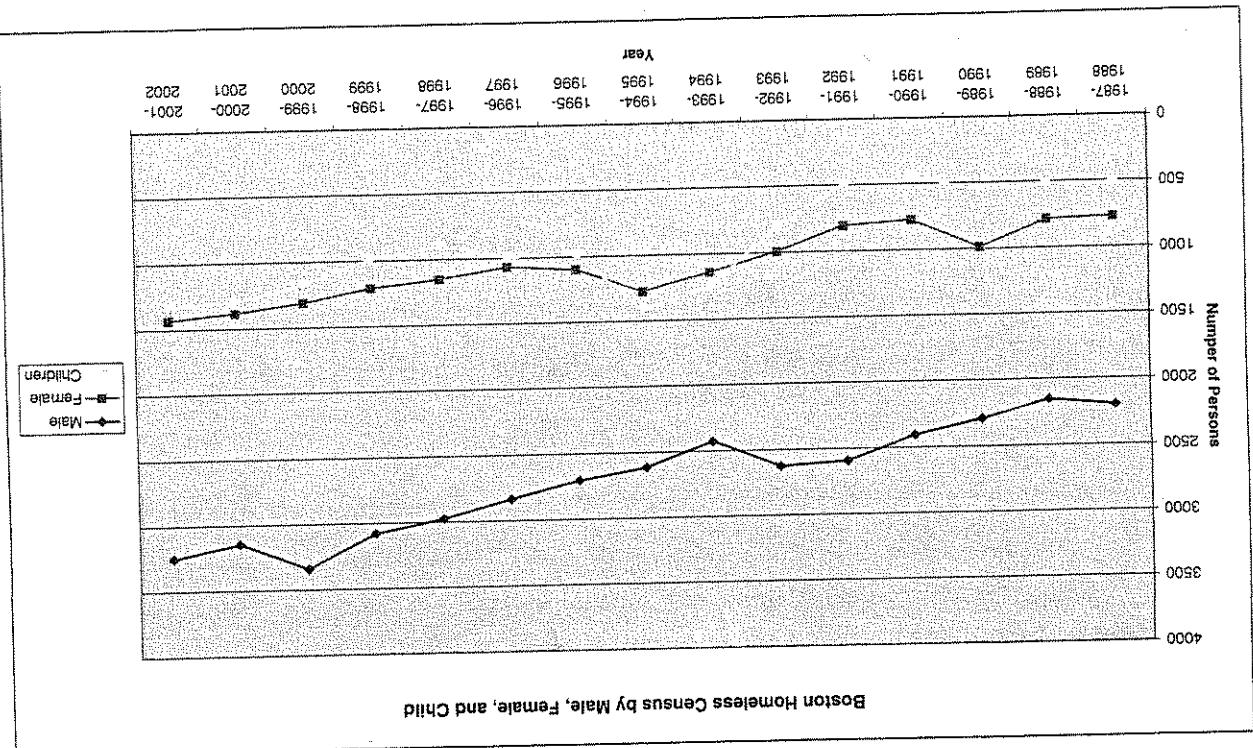
	Winter 2000-2001			Winter 2001-2002		
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
Brookview House	0	8	22	0	8	25
Casa Esperanza	23	0	0	25	0	0
Casa Esperanza-	0	0	0	0	13	5
Latinas Y Ninos	2	15	35	3	13	32
Transitional	0	22	23	0	15	16
T.R.A.C.	0	9	2	0	7	0
Denniss McGlaughlin	0	10	9	0	9	14
House	19	9	0	19	12	0
Elders Living At	0	9	2	0	7	0
Dimock Fort St.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home	0	0	0	0	0	0
Empowering Young	0	5	7	0	0	0
Mother's 12	27	21	0	39	41	0
Horizons House	0	6	10	0	5	9
Comm. Resources	0	3	0	0	2	0
Nazareth House	0	6	9	0	8	12
New England	140	10	0	140	9	0
Veterans Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wise Street	8	0	0	8	0	0
Poets Family House	0	4	11	0	5	8
Revison House	0	21	20	0	22	39
Saint Francis House	25	17	0	25	17	0
Seton Manor	20	3	0	20	3	0
Valentine Street ¹³	0	0	0	0	7	0
Victory/Transitional	6	0	0	6	0	0
Victory/Women's	0	7	0	0	7	0
Hope	0	0	0	0	0	0

TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMS

Their were 674 homeless men, women and children in transitional shelters and programs this year. Please note that several transitional programs are counted within the Adult Shelter category.

Victor/Yetman	0	8	0	0	House	YWCA Aswalois	6	9	9	0	270	201	158	285	220	169	House	Sub-Totals:	629	674	TOTALS	9
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¹⁴ Please note that last year's total has been adjusted. One program is no longer working with homeless clients and two new transitional programs were not originally included last year than working with this population.



	Male	Female	Children	Street Count	Winter 2000-2001	Winter 2001-2002
Adult Shelters	2054	398	0	182	31	0
Family Shelters	11	202	369	2041	382	0
Family Other	60	260	644	69	318	728
Domestic Violence	0	75	118	0	80	98
Adolescent	5	14	9	1	10	4
Hospital ER	15	6	0	12	0	0
Hospital Inpatient	81	48	0	96	23	0
Detox	234	44	0	238	39	0
Mental Health	231	101	0	236	98	0
Transitional Shelters	270	201	158	285	220	169
GRAND TOTALS	3143	1380	1298	3249	1427	1325

HOMLESS TOTALS

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